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## GREEK AND LATIN ETYMOLOGIES

BY FRANCIS A. WOOD

1. Gr. γλουτός 'rump' is compared both by Prellwitz and Boisacq with MHG. *klōz* 'clump, clod, round mass.' The words are no doubt related though the consonants do not correspond. A better comparison would be OE. *clūd*, ME. *cloud* 'a mass of rock, hill,' *cloude* 'cloud,' NE. *clod* (cf. *MLN.* XV, 97). Here the *d* corresponds to Gr. τ : pre-Germ. \**glūtó-*.

2. Gr. γωνία 'angle,' Skt. *jānu* 'knee' : Germ. \**kōnu-* 'sharp, keen' in OE. *cēne*, ME. *kēne* 'sharp, bitter, bold,' NE. *keen*, OHG. *kuoni* 'kühn, audax, asper, acer,' etc. (*MLN.* XXII, 235 f.), is a comparison that ought not to have escaped Boisacq.

3. Gr. δενδῖλλω 'turn the eyes about, give a glance at, make a sign to' is left unexplained by Boisacq, though he refers to the improbable combination given in Fick, I<sup>4</sup>, 461, and adopted by Prellwitz *s.v.*

This word, like many others, is a compound of two synonymous words or bases: \**den-* 'turn, whirl,' Gr. δονέω 'shake, stir,' etc., + \**dīl-* : OE. *tīlian* 'strive after,' OHG. *zilen* 'sich beeilen, eifrig streben nach,' refl. 'eine Richtung nehmen,' NHG. *zielen*, etc. (cf. *Pub. Mod. Lang. Assoc.* XIV, 335). See No. 8.

Compare the similar development in other derivatives of the root \**dī-*, \**deīā-* : Gr. *διεμαι* 'speed, press on,' *δινέω* 'whirl, spin round, drive; wander,' ON. *tīna* 'squint, blink'; MLG. *tīden* 'sich wohin begeben, zu etwas eilen; nach etwas begehren, hinstreben,' *betīden* refl. 'sich wornach richten, ins Auge fassen,' etc. (cf. No. 7); Lith. *dyrėti* 'gucken, lauern, heranschleichen,' *dairytis* 'umhergaffen,' OPruss. *deirīt* 'sehen,' Norw. *tīra* 'stieren, genau zusehen.'

4. Of Gr. δνοπαλίζω 'swing, fling about' Boisacq *s.v.* says: "Étym. inconnue," making no reference to Prellwitz' statement in his second edition: "Zusammensetzung der Wurzeln von δονέω und πάλλω," which is the explanation given by me *Pub. Mod. Lang. Assoc.* XIV (1899), 335; *IE.* α<sup>x</sup>, 66.

5. Gr. *δέννος* 'reproach, disgrace' (\**δέτσνος*) may have original IE. *d* : OHG. *zādal* 'Mangel,' MHG. *tadel* 'Fehler, Gebrechen,' a LG. word, whence NHG. *Tadel*, *tadeln*. For meaning and possible ultimate connection compare the root \**dē-* in No. 11.

6. Ion. *δίξημαι* 'seek out, look for; seek after, try for; inquire; require, demand that' is derived from \**didiā-*, and compared by some with Skt. *dīdēti* 'scheint, leuchtet,' by others with Skt. *dīyati* 'fliegt,' Gr. *διεμαι* 'hasten' (cf. Boisacq, *Dict. Ét.*, 188 with lit., and Solmsen, *IF*. XIV, 433 f.).

The second is certainly the correct explanation. For *dīdēti* does not mean 'look, see,' but 'shine.'

The underlying root \**deiā-* 'hasten, hasten after, strive after, search, seek, look for, look at' is also in the following.

7. Lesb. *ζᾶρημι*, Att. *ζηρῶ*, Dor. *ζᾶρεύω* 'seek, seek out; search out, inquire into; *c. inf.* seek to' (cf. as above), base \**dīāt-*.

With these compare \**deit-* or \**dīt-* in MLG. *tīden* 'sich wohin begeben, zu etwas eilen; nach etwas begehren, hinstreben,' *betīden* refl. 'sich wohnach richten, ins Auge fassen,' MDu. *tīden* 'go, journey,' ON. *tīða* 'long for, wish,' 'trachten, streben,' *tīðr* 'frequent, usual, customary; noted, famous; dear, beloved; eager,' *tīðliga* 'eagerly, greedily,' OE. *tīdan* 'happen,' *tīd* 'time, period; proper time,' etc.

For meaning and for the formation of the Gr. words compare Aeol. \**μάτημι* 'seek,' 2. sg. *μάτης, ματέῖ* · *ζητέῖ* Hes., Hom. *ματεύω*, which are derivatives of the root in *μαίομαι* 'seek; search, seek for.'

8. Gr. *ζάλη* 'surging of the sea, storm' may be from \**dīēlā*, and *ζῆλος* 'eager rivalry, emulation; any vehement passion, jealousy; emulous desire for a thing; the object of desire, happiness,' *ζηλόω* 'rival, vie with, imitate; envy; esteem happy, admire' from \**dīālo-* (cf. Boisacq s.v. with lit.). If so, compare \**dil-* in OE. *tilian* 'strive after, intend, attempt; obtain, provide; till (land),' *getillan* 'attain, reach; touch,' *tilung* 'striving after; labor, employment; gain, produce; (medical) treatment, cure, help,' *tilia* 'cultivator of land, laborer,' OLG. *tilon* 'festinare, accelerare, exerceri, exercitari, in eifrigem ängstlichen Streben, in Hast und Aufregung sein,' OHG. *zilon*, *zilen*, MHG. *zilen*, *zīln* 'zielen, ringen, streben; festmachen, einrichten, bestimmen; erzielen, bewirken, machen, zeugen,' *zīl* 'Ziel; Bestimmung, Zweck, Absicht; festgesetzter Zeitpunkt, Ende,

Frist, Termin; abgegränzter Raum, Mass; Art und Weise,' OFries. *tilia* 'bebauen,' 'till,' MLG. *telen* 'erzeugen, gebären; bebauen,' MDu. *telen* 'bring forth, produce; till, cultivate; care for,' Du. *telen* 'zeugen, schaffen,' Goth. *til* 'Gelegenheit,' *gatilōn* 'erlangen,' OE. *til* 'serviceable, good; gentle, liberal,' *sb.* 'goodness, kindness,' Ir. *dil* 'gratus.'

Here also may belong OBulg. *dělo* 'Werk,' *dělati* 'arbeiten,' Russ. *dělo* 'Arbeit, Geschäft; Angelegenheit; Tat, Werk; Sache, Ding,' *dělat'* 'tun, machen, verrichten, anfertigen' (:MHG. *zīln* 'einrichten, bestimmen; erzielen, bewirken, machen, zeugen,' OE. *tilung* 'labor, employment,' 'Arbeit, Geschäft'),—*s'a* 'geschehen, werden' (:MLG. *telen* 'hervorbringen; intr. entstehen'), *dělnyj* 'tüchtig, brauchbar' (:OE. *til* 'competent, serviceable, good,' 'tüchtig, tauglich, gut'), *děln* 'Waldbienenstock, Höhlung, Furche im Bienenstock' (:Lett. *dējele* 'Baum, worin ein Bienenstock ausgehöhlt ist oder ausgehöhlt werden kann,' *dējums* 'gehöhlter Bienenstock,' OHG. *zīdal-weida* 'Waldbezirk wo Bienenzucht getrieben wird,' *zīdalāri* 'Zeidler,' Gr. *δῖνος* 'Wirbel, Strudel; rundes Gefäss,' cf. author, *PBB.* XXIV, 533), Sloven. *dělati* 'arbeiten; verfertigen; tun,'—*njivo* 'das Feld bestellen' (:OFries. *tilia* 'bebauen'), etc. These are referred by Berneker, *Et. Wb.*, 194, to the root *\*dhē-* in OBulg. *děti* 'legen,' *dějati* 'legen; verrichten,' etc., to which the words may in part belong. But even here there may have been an early confusion of *\*dhē-* 'set, place' and *\*deĩā-* 'hasten, strive after, attain.'

9. Of Gr. *διφάω*, -έω 'seek after, hunt for,' *ἀστρο-δότης* 'star-searcher, astronomer' Boisacq *s.v.* says: "Etym. obscure." There is no reason why these cannot be derived from the root *\*deĩā-* in the above. Compare ON., NÍcel. *tifa* 'move the feet quickly, trip' (Goth. *\*tibōn*), MHG. *zipfeln* 'in kleinen Ansätzen gehen, trippeln': Lett. *deĩju* 'tanze, hüpfе,' Gr. *διεμαι* 'speed, press on,' *δῖνος* 'whirl, eddy,' *δινέω* 'whirl, spin round; whirl about, esp. in the dance; wander, roam about.'

10. Gr. *ζόφος* 'darkness, gloom' may come from *\*dĩobhos* 'commotion, storm,' *ζέφυρος* 'the west wind,' often represented as stormy and rainy, and as the swiftest of winds, *\*dĩebhueros* 'swift, stormy': *ζάψ* · *ζάλη*.

For a different explanation see *AJPh.* XXI, 179: *ζόφος* from

\**ǵiobhos* 'glimmer, gloom' : Lith. *žaišas* 'Blitz,' *žibėti* 'glänzen, schimmern,' *žėbti* 'ein wenig zu sehen vermögen,' *žiburiūti* 'flackern.'

11. Gr. *ζημία* 'loss, damage, damnum; penalty, fine' may also come from \**dīā-m-*, but not from the root \**deīā-* in Skt. *dīyati* 'fliegt,' etc., but from \**dīā-* 'cut, tear' : Skt. *dyāti* (*dāti*) 'schneidet ab, trennt, teilt.' Compare \**dē-* 'rend, tear' in *δηλέομαι* 'destroy,' OHG. *zālēn*, *-ōn* 'wegreissen, rauben,' Lett. *dēlīt* 'quälen, martern' (Prellwitz); OHG. *zādal* 'Mangel, penuria, inopia, egestas,' *zādalōn* 'egere'; Skt. *dāpayati* 'teilt,' Gr. *δάπτω* 'tear, devour,' MLG. *teppen* 'zupfen, pflücken,' *tappen*, *tapen* 'tappen; zupfen, reißen,' ON. *tépr* 'scarce, scanty,' *tapa* 'lose; kill,' *tape* 'loss' (\**dabon-*), Lat. *damnum* (\**dabnom*), *damnāre* (cf. *IE. a<sup>z</sup>*, 67 f.).

12. Gr. *δίδωμι*, Lat. *dō*, *dare*, etc., have a root \**dō-* (:\**də-*), which originally may have been the *ō*-grade of a root \**dē-* or \**dā-*. Such a root occurs in Skt *dāti* 'schneidet ab, teilt,' *dānām* 'Verteilung, Teil' (: *dōnum*, Skt. *dānam* 'Gabe, Spende'), *dātu* 'Teil' (: Gr. *δότης* 'gift'), *dātā* 'abschneidend,' *dātrām* 'Verteilung, Anteil' (: *dātā*, *dātā* 'gebend, bes. zur Ehe, schenkend, zahlend, während, mitteilend, lehrend, bewirkend, veranstaltend,' *sb.* 'Geber, Schenker'), Gr. *δάνας* · *μερίδας* Hes., *δάνος* 'money lent at interest, loan,' *δανείζω* 'lend,' cf. Boisacq s.v. with lit. (: Lith. *dūnis* 'Gabe,' OBulg. *danī* 'Abgabe, Zoll,' Russ. 'Tribut, Abgabe, Steuer, Zins'), Skt. *dyāti* 'schneidet ab,' *dāyatē* 'teilt, teilt zu; hat Anteil, hat Mitgefühl,' Gr. *δαίωμαι* 'distribute, portion out,' *δαιννμι* 'distribute, assign as a share,' Skt. *dāyām* 'Anteil, Erbteil, Erbschaft' (: *dāya-h* 'Gabe, Geschenk,' OBulg. *dajati* 'geben,' *raz-dajati* 'austeilen'; *raz-davati* 'verteilen,' Serb. *pro-dāvati* 'verkaufen' : OBulg. *dati* 'geben; lassen, zulassen,' Russ. *dāča* 'Geben, Auszahlen; Ration, Anteil,' Sloven. *dāča* 'Abgabe, Tribut,' Skt. *dāti-h*, Gr. *δῶρις* 'gift,' etc.).

13. Gr. *δῶρον* 'the breadth of the hand, span, palm,' Arc. *δάριν* · *σπιθαμῆν*, etc., are plainly from the meaning 'stretch, span,' and can hardly be related to Ir. *dorn* 'fist, hand.' The Gr. words may be from \**duōro-*, \**du-ri-* : Skt. *dūrā-h* 'fern, weit,' *sb.* 'Weite, Ferne' (in Raum u. Zeit.), OPers. *dūra-* 'fern,' Lat. *dūrāre* (stretch out) 'continue, last,' Gr. *δηρός* (\**duāro-*) 'long.'

14. Of Gr. *εἴδω* 'sleep, lie down to sleep, also of death; rest, be still; become calm' Boisacq s.v. says: "Étym. inconnue." An

explanation has been known to me for twelve years: Goth. *sutis* (or *sūteis*) ἐπεικής, ἡσύχιος, 'nachgiebig, mild, ruhig,' *un-suti ἀκαταστασία*, 'unrest, confusion,' Skt. *sūdāyati* 'macht angenehm, bringt in Ordnung, bringt zurecht, macht fertig, tötet.' Connection with ἡδύς, etc., is possible (root \**seḡād-*) but not probable. Cf. *Color-Names*, 33; *IE. a<sup>x</sup>*, 113.

15. Gr. ἡρίον (\**φηρίον*) 'mound, barrow,' 'tumulus' is a natural derivative of αἶρω (\**ἀφέρω*) 'lift, raise up,' with which compare Lat. *varus* 'an eruption on the face, blotch, pimple,' Lith. *viras* 'Finne im Schweinefleisch,' Lat. *varulus* 'sty in the eye' (cf. Walde, *Et. Wb.*<sup>2</sup>, 808 with lit.), *verrūca* 'wart; a steep, rough place,' NHG. *werre* 'sty,' OE. *wearr* 'callosity, wart,' Skt. *vārsmān-* 'Höhe, Oberstes, Spitze,' etc. (*id. ibid.*, 823 f.).

16. Gr. θύλακος 'bag, sack, pouch,' θυλάκιον 'seed-vessel of a plant,' θυλλίς, θυλάς 'sack,' θύλαξ·προσκεφάλιον are referred by Prellwitz, *Et. Wb.*<sup>2</sup>, 188, to θύω 'schüttele,' and left unexplained by Boisacq, *Dict. Ét.*, 356. Compare Russ. *dúlo* 'Mündung (beim Schiessgewehr, bei der Kanone),' *dulī* 'Baumhöhle,' LRuss. *dútó* 'Schmiedebalg, Lauf einer Feuerwaffe,' Bulg. *dúlec* 'Mundstück einer Pfeife, eines Gefässes; Wasserröhre,' Sloven. *dúló* 'Hutkopf,' *dūlac* 'Mundstück; der vor Unwillen zusammengezogene Mund.' These are referred by Berneker, *Et. Wb.*, 237, to *duti* 'blasen,' Skt. *dhūh* 'Staub,' Lat. *fūlgo*, etc.

The Balto-Slav. words cited by Berneker do not all go back to the same primary meaning. Pol. *dulec* 'Zigarette,' *dulić* 'rauchen' evidently represent the meaning 'puff, smoke' as in Lith. *dūlis* 'Räucher-masse.' Other words come from 'blow, puff' or 'puff up, swell out' as in Sloven. *dūlac* above. Compare esp. Russ. *duť* 'blasen, wehen, hauchen,' refl. 'sich aufblasen, schmollen.' From this meaning might have come the Gr. words. But as 'blow, puff' in this group comes originally from 'whirl, eddy,' 'aufwirbeln,' it is perhaps more probable that the Gr. words meant originally 'a whirl, roll.' In this case they would be closely related in meaning to OHG. *tola, tolo* 'racemus' from \**dhulan-* 'a whirl, roll, tuft,' *toldo* 'Wipfel oder Krone der Pflanzen, Blütenbüschel,' NHG. *Dolde*.

Finally some of the Slavic words may represent the meaning 'fall away, sink,' whence 'hole, hollow' (:Skt. *dhūnōti* 'schüttelt,

entfernt, beseitigt,' *dhṽsati* 'fällt herab, zerfällt, zerstiebt,' *apa-dhvasta-h* 'gestürzt, gesunken, verkommen'), and would be more closely related in meaning to OHG. *gitwelan* 'cessari; sopiri,' Icel. *dulr* 'reserved, secretive, reticent,' *dul* 'concealment; conceitedness,' *dylja* 'hide, conceal,' MHG. *tol(e)* 'Wasserstrom, Abzugsgraben, Erdgang, Mine.'

17. Gr. *θύμος, θύμον* 'thyme; a warty excrescence; a glandular substance in the chest of young animals, in calves the sweetbread' was certainly not named because of its fragrance. The primary meaning here is 'swelling, bunch, tuft,' in *thyme* in reference to its bushy appearance. Compare OBulg. *na-dymati se* 'sich aufblasen, anschwellen,' LRuss. *na-dýmy* pl. 'Leistenbruch,' Czech *dýmy* 'Leistenbeule,' Pol. *dymię* 'Leiste,' LRuss. *dýmynyća* 'Geschwür unter der Haut,' etc. (cf. Berneker, *Et. Wb.*, 249 f.).

For meaning compare ON. *bústa* 'eine unförmliche Masse,' Norw. *tusta* 'tuft, bunch, a low tree with a bushy top,' OHG. *dosto* 'Doste, wilder Thymian,' MHG. *doste* 'Strauss, Büschel; Doste.'

18. Gr. *ἵψας·ζεύξας, ἵψόν·τόν κιστόν, ἵπον·δεσμοτήριον, γιμ-βάσαι·ζεύγαντα* Hes. are compared with Lat. *vincio* and referred to a root \**ueiq̥-* by Walde, *Et. Wb.*<sup>2</sup>, 837. But Lat. *vincio* may come from a root \**ueik-* in Skt. *paḍ-vīcam, -vīcam* 'Schlinge, Fessel, Strick' (*id. ibid.*, 838); and the Gr. words from \**ueib-* in MHG. *wīfen* 'winden, schwingen,' *weife* 'Garnwinde, Haspel,' OHG. *waif* 'Binde,' ON. *veipr* 'Kopfbinde,' Goth. *waips* 'Kranz,' MHG. *bewimpfen* 'verhüllen,' etc.

19. Gk. *κύαμος* 'bean; testicle; the swelling of the breasts of girls as they grow to maturity' points plainly to the primary meaning 'swelling, lump' and is therefore properly referred to *κυέω*. However, *κύαμος* may be for \**κύσαμος* and, therefore, more nearly related in form to OE. *hos* 'pod,' Norw. dial. *hosen* 'spongy, porous; dropsical,' *hosna* 'become spongy, bloat,' Gr. *κύστις* 'bladder; bag,' *κύστη·ἄρτος σπογγίτης*, Skt. *śavaḥ* 'strength, power' (cf. author, *Mod. Phil.* VI, 444).

20. Gr. *λείπω* 'leave, desert,' Lat. *linguo*, etc., are from a root \**leiq̥-*, the primary meaning of which was probably 'bend, give way, yield,' whence 'yield to, lend' (Goth. *leihwan* 'leihen'), 'depart from, leave, linquere.' This primary meaning appears in Lat.

*liquis*, *obliquus* 'slanting, awry' and also in Czech *lišný* (\**liqʷ-s-*) 'abweichend, verschieden,' *lichý* 'ungerade, unrecht, böse,' *lichota* 'Arglist,' Russ. *lichój* 'böse, arg; gewandt, geschickt,' i.e., 'crooked, wrong; agile, nimble, adroit.'

21. Gr. *λιμφός* · *συκοφάντης*, *φειδωλός*, *λιμφεύειν* · *ἀπατᾶν* Hes. are probably from the primary meaning 'bend, cringe, sneak': Serb.-Croat. *libiti se* 'schleichen, sich heranschleppen; vitare, evitare, effugere,' *libati* 'wanken; sinken,' ChSl. *libiti* 'λέπτος, gracilis,' OS. *lēf* 'schwach, gebrechlich,' OE. *lēf* 'infirm, diseased, ill,' *sb.* 'damage, harm.'

22. Gr. *οὐρανός*, Dor. *ὠρανός*, Lesb. *δρανός* (\**όφορανός* Brugmann, *Gr. Gram.*<sup>4</sup>, § 141) 'sky, heaven' probably meant 'expanse' rather than 'cover.' Compare *εὐρύς* 'wide, broad,' in Homer especially of heaven, earth, and sea, Skt. *urū-h* 'wide, broad,' *vārah* 'width, breadth, space,' and also *vāruṇa-h* 'god of the heavens and of the waters.' This is an old combination, but differently explained.

For the meaning as here given ('width, expanse, space, heaven, etc.') compare the following: Lat. *hio* 'open, yawn,' Skt. *vi-hāya-h* 'das Offne, Luftraum,' ON. *gíma* 'grosse Öffnung,' *gímer* 'Himmelsraum,' *geime* 'Schlund, Chaos, Meer.'—Gr. *χαῖνος* 'yawning, loose,' *χάος* 'open space; gulf, chasm; infinite space.'—Gr. *χάσμα* 'a yawning hollow; any wide space or expanse, hence used of the sky and the sea.'

23. If Gr. *πάρος* · *ἐνδυμα τῆς Ἥρας* Hes. is from \**pn̥t-* (Boisacq, *Dict. Ét.*, 752), then the closest comparison is OE. *fnæd* 'fringe, hem of dress,' pre-Germ. \**pn̥otó-m*. This, with OE. *fnæs* 'fringe' may be referred to OE. *fana* 'banner,' Goth. *fana* 'Stück Zeug,' OHG. *fano* 'Zeug, Tuch,' etc. (cf. *MLN.* XXIV, 47 f.).

24. If Gr. *πύσσω* 'fold, double up,' *πτύξ*, -*χός*, *πτυχή* 'anything in folds, fold, leaf, plate; cleft, dell, gully; wrinkle' are from \**bhugh-*, then the best words to compare are not Skt. *bhujāti* 'biegt' (\**bheug-*) nor Goth. *biugan* 'biegen' (\**bheug-*:OHG. *buhil* 'Hügel'), but Lith. *būžmas* 'Falte, Krause bei zeugartigen Dingen' (\**bhuǵhmos*). However, Brugmann's explanation, *Grdr.* I<sup>2</sup>, 277, is more probable.

25. Gr. *πῖανος* 'bean' (\**πίσανος* 'bunch, lump') may be compared with Skt. *pśyati*, *pśati* ('swell') 'gedeiht, macht gedeihen,' *pśyam*, *pśpam* 'Blüte,' *puṣkalā-h* 'reichlich, reich, prächtig,' Lat.

*pustula* 'bubble; blister,' NE. dial. *fuz* 'a fat, idle woman,' *fuzzy* 'soft, spongy; fat, puffy; fluffy, feathery,' Du. *voos* 'spongy, brash,' Swiss. *gefosen* 'faserig, morsch, schwammig,' *foss* 'Taugenichts, Faulenzer,' etc.

26. Gr. *πῦγή* 'rump; fat, swelling land' is referred by Prellwitz, *Et. Wb.*<sup>2</sup>, 390, to the root in Skt. *pu-tāu* 'die beiden Hinterbacken.' This is probably correct. But inasmuch as the primary meaning was probably 'lump, clump, mass,' we may compare Skt. *puñja-h* 'Haufe, Klumpen, Masse,' *pūga-h* 'Haufe, Menge, Schar' (author, *IF.* XVIII, 29), and perhaps also *pūga-h* 'Betelpalme,' *pūgam* 'Betelnuss' : Gr. *πυγμή* 'fist,' Lat. *pugnus*, *pungo*, etc., and Lett. *puga* 'Knopf,' *pugulis* 'eine blasige Erhöhung.'

27. Gr. *πύκα* 'thickly, strongly,' *πυκρός, -ινός* 'close, compact; firm, solid; thick, crowded; frequent; well-guarded, concealed; shrewd, crafty,' *πυκάζω* 'make thick or close, cover or wrap up; close, shut, shut up': Russ. *pukŭ* 'Bündel, Büschel, Strauss,' *pŭča* 'Blähung,' *počka* 'Knospe, Blüte; Niere,' etc. (cf. No. 30).

28. Gr. *πύλη* 'gate, door' may primarily have meant 'barricade, bar' from *\*pulā* 'something solid, thick': Lett. *pŭlis* 'Haufe, Herde,' etc. (cf. No. 30).

29. Gr. *πῦρός* 'wheat,' *πῦρὸν* 'the stone of stone-fruit, as of olives, dates; the hard bone of fishes; any grain, as of salt; the round head of a probe,' ChSl. *pyro*, 'Spelt,' Pruss. *pure* 'Trespe,' Lith. *purai* m. pl. 'Winterweizen' (cf. Prellwitz, *Et. Wb.*<sup>2</sup>, 392) : Skt. *pūla-h* 'Bündel, Büschel,' Lith. *purė* 'Quaste,' *pŭrinti* 'auflockern, von Haaren, Wolle, Federbetten.'

30. These may go back to a root *\*pŭ-*, the primary meaning of which was perhaps 'press, press together, make close, compact, etc.,' whence many words for 'compact mass, bunch, clump, lump, chunk, a little chunky person or animal, etc.,' and then 'become chunky, bunch up, swell.' Here then would belong the following:

Lat. *puer* 'boy, child'; Skt. *pōta-h* 'Junges,' Lett. *putns* 'Vogel,' Lith. *putytis*, 'junges Tier, junger Vogel,' *paŭtas* 'Ei, Hode,' *pulhis* 'sich blähend, geschwollen,' Lat. *pŭtus*, *putillus* 'a little boy, child,' etc., with which compare Skt. *putāu* 'die beiden Hinterbacken'; Lat. *pŭpus*, 'boy, child; pupil of the eye,' *pŭpa* 'girl; doll, puppet': Lith. *pupd* 'Bohne,' *pupele* 'dicke Knospe der Saalweide,' dial.

'Palme,' Lett. *pūpoli* 'Weidenkätzchen, Zweige mit Weidenkätzchen, sogenannte Palmen, die am Palmsonntage zu Schlägen, mit denen man die Langschläfer weckt und zur Zierde dienen,' *pups* 'Weiberbrust,' *paupt* 'schwellen' (cf. No. 49), with which compare NE. *fob* 'a little pocket as a receptacle for a watch,' dial. *fub*, *fubs* 'a plump, chubby young person,' *fubby*, *fubsy* 'plump, chubby,' NHG., Pruss. *fuppe* 'Tasche, die man an sich trägt,' *sich fuppen* 'Falten werfen, nicht glatt anschliessend stehen, von Kleidern'; Gr. *πυκνός* 'thick, dense, compact' : Russ. *pukŭ* 'Bündel, Büschel, Strauss,' *pučŭna* 'Wanst,' *púčŭt* 'auftreiben,'—*ša* 'sich heben, aufschwellen,' Lith. *pūkas* 'Flaumfeder,' *pukszlė* 'Beule,' *paūksztas* 'Vogel,' Goth. *fugls* 'Vogel,' etc. (cf. Berneker, *IF.* IX, 361 f.); Lett. *pūlis*, 'Haufe, Herde, Kette (von Jungwild)' : Goth. *fula* 'Fohlen,' Lat. *pullus* 'a young animal; a young fowl, chicken'; Lett. *pune* 'Knollen, Knoten,' *punis* 'Beule,' *puns* 'Auswuchs am Baum; Höcker,' *paune* 'Bündel, Tornister'; Lett. *pudurs* 'Büschel, Haufe, Strauch mit Wurzeln,' *pudra* 'Haufe' : Lat. *pūbēs* 'of ripe age, adult; of plants: covered with soft down, downy.'

A common meaning runs through all these variant forms, though this might, in some cases, be due to later association. But here, as in all similar examples, the variant forms are not all derivatives of a primitive root. For some were certainly formed long after the original unenlarged base ceased to exist. They can nevertheless be regarded as related inasmuch as they derive meaning and make-up from the other enlarged bases while taking the final consonant from some synonymous word.

31. Gr. *πῦθώ* (formed like *πενθώ*) probably meant first 'sooth-saying' and then the place where the oracle was. Hence *πῦθιος* was naturally used as an epithet of Apollo. The old connection with *πείθομαι*, *πυνθάνομαι* is no doubt correct, though the *ŷ* is unusual. This occurs, however, in Germ. : ON. *býsn* (\**būd-sni-*) 'wonder, marvel,' *býsna* 'forebode, presage,' Goth. *ana-būsns* 'Gebot,' OS. *ambūsan* id.

32. Gr. *σῆκωμα* 'a weight in the balance; counterpoise : recompense' belongs in meaning to *σηκός* 'weight, importance,' *σῶκος* 'strong, stout,' and OE. *pyhtig* 'strong,' *gepuhtsum* 'abundant' (cf. author, *AJPh.* XX, 271), Lett. *tūkt* 'schwellen,' etc. (cf. Prellwitz, *Et. Wb.*<sup>2</sup>, 409, 446).

33. Gr. *σήκωμα* 'chapel, sacred enclosure' belongs to *σηκός* 'any enclosure : pen, fold; den, nest; garden; sacred enclosure, chapel shrine; sepulcher; hollow trunk of an old olive-tree,' and also *σάκος* 'shield,' Skt. *tvák*, *-tvacah* 'hide, skin,' etc. (cf. Uhlenbeck, *Ai. Wb.*, 118).

34. Gr. *σῦκον*, Boeot. *τῦκον* 'fig; a large wart, esp. on the eyelids; piles' may be from *\*tūkom* 'a swelling, bunch' : Lett. *tūkt* 'schwellen,' *tūks* 'Geschwulst,' OBulg. *tukǫ* 'Fett,' Lith. *táukas* 'Fettstückchen,' OHG. *dioh* 'Schenkel,' etc. Cf. No. 32 and for meaning No. 35.

35. Gr. *φάκος* 'lentil; a flattish warming bottle; a mole,' *φάκελος* 'bundle, fagot,' Alb. *baθe* 'Saubohne' (Meyer, *Alb. Wb.*, 22) may, like Gr. *κύαμος*, be derived from the meaning 'swelling, bunch, lump.' These apparently represent IE. *\*bhāḱ-*, perhaps from *\*bh(ṷ)āḱ-*, *\*bheṷā-ḱ-*, root *\*bheṷā-* 'grow, swell,' whence ON. *baun*, OE. *bēan*, OHG. *bōna* 'bean' (Petersson, *IF.* XXIII, 390). Compare *\*bheṷāḱ* or *-q-* in OHG. *buhil* 'Hügel,' NHG. Swab. *bihel*, *bīl* 'Hügel; kleine Hautgeschwulst,' Nicel. *bjúgur* 'oedema,' Dan. *bugne* 'sich biegen, strotzen, schwellen,' Norw. *bogna* 'ergot on grain.'

Compare *\*bheṷābh-*, *\*bhūbh-* : *\*bh(ṷ)ābh-* in LRuss. *bába* 'kleines Geschwür,' *búben* 'kleiner Junge, Knirps,' Serb. *bubǫljica* 'Blase, Pustel; Knoten; Erdhaufen; Art Pflaume,' *bǫbla* 'Klumpen,' *bǫban* 'Art Bohne,' etc. (cf. Berneker, *Et. Wb.*, 78 f.), ON. *býfa* 'club-foot,' Norw. *búva*, *búve* 'a clumsy person, lubber,' ON. *bobbi* 'knot; snail-shell,' ME. *bobbe* 'cluster,' NHG. Swab. *poppel* 'a roundish object of moderate size : ball of yarn; mole; berry, kernel; little animal or child' : MHG. *buobe* 'Knabe, Diener; zuchtloser Mensch; die weibl. Brüste,' Germ. *\*bōban-* 'clump, lump : lumpish fellow, clod, lout; undersized person, boy,' Lat. *faba* 'bean,' primarily 'lump, kernel' (author *Mod. Phil.*, Jan. 1914).

36. Gr. *φορνῶ* 'knead; mix up; spoil,' *φορνός* 'rubbish, sweepings, refuse,' *φορύσσω* 'mix up; defile,' *φορνκτός* 'stirred up together, mixed, stained' contain a base *\*bhoru-k-*, with which compare Russ. *brukát'*, *bruchát'* 'werfen; beschmutzen, besudeln,' *brykát'* 'ausschlagen,' etc., LRuss. *brud* 'Schmutz,' *brudýty* 'beschmutzen,' MDu. *bruut* 'Dreck, Auswurf,' etc. (cf. author, *Mod. Phil.*, Jan. 1914).

37. Gr. *φρύνασσομαι* 'of horses: neigh and prance, snort; of men: be unruly, wanton, insolent' may be from either *\*bhruñakṣio-mai* or *\*bhrusakṣiomai*. Compare Lith. *bridujũ-s*, *briduti-s* 'sich mit roher Gewalt vordrängen,' Russ. *bružát'* 'stark, reissend strömen, dahinfließen,' Lett. *braulīgs* 'geil,' etc. Or OSwed. *brūsa* 'einherstürmen,' MHG. *brūsen* 'brausen,' Du. *bruisen* 'schäumen, brausen,' MDu. *brūschen* 'brausen,' Als. *brusche* 'brausen, rauschen; mit Geräusch braten,' LRuss. *brýskaty*, *brýzgatý* 'spritzen, sprengen,' etc.

38. Lat. *dignus* 'worthy, deserving; suitable, fitting, proper' is supposed to come from *\*decnos:decet*, and objection is made to the connection with ON. *tigenn* 'of high estate, noble' on the ground of meaning (cf. Walde, *Et. Wb.*<sup>2</sup>, 233).

If *dignus* is referred to *dīco*, it is not necessary to assume that the primary meaning was "was sich zeigen, was sich sehen lassen kann." A *\*dīknos* could take its meaning from any secondary use of *\*dīk-*, as in Gr. *δίκη* 'custom, usage, order, law, right, propriety,' *δικαιος* 'well-ordered, just, fair, fitting, deserving,' *δίκαιός ἐστ' ἀπολωλέναι* 'dignus est qui pereat,' ON., NÍcel. *tign* 'dignity, highness; rank,' *tigna* 'worship, honor.'

39. Lat. *fax*, *facula* 'torch' may go back to the primary meaning 'bundle, bunch,' rather than 'brightness, light.' Compare Gr. *φάκελος* 'bundle, fagot,' and for meaning MLG. *wīp* 'Bund, Büschel, Schaub, Wisch,' MDu. *wīpe*, *wījp* 'zusammengewundener Bündel oder Büschel; Fackel.' Cf. No. 35.

40. Lat. *fēriae*, earlier *fēsiae* 'rest-days, holidays,' *fēstus* 'of holidays, festal' may naturally come from the meaning 'rest,' and the original form may have been *\*dhuxēs-*. Compare ON. *dús* 'lull, dead calm,' *dúsa* 'remain quiet,' Swed. dial. *dúsa* 'doze,' Norw. *dusa* 'fall; cease, become calm; rest, sit still,' *dosa* 'remain quiet,' NE. *doze*, MHG. *tuschen* 'sich still verhalten, verbergen,' NHG. Steir. *tosch* 'dummer Kerl,' MHG. *twās* 'Tor, Narr' (*\*dhuxēso-*), etc., root *\*dheuxē-s-*.

Similarly Gr. *θαύλια·έορτή*, Goth. *dulps* 'Fest' may be referred to ON. *duql* 'short stop, delay, pause,' *duelia* 'delay, tarry, wait, stay,' ME. *dwellen* 'linger, remain, dwell,' OHG. *twellen* 'aufhalten, verzögern; säumen,' *twāla* 'Verzögerung,' etc. (cf. *Class. Phil.* V, 304)

41. Lat. *fānum* 'temple,' to which *fēriae* is referred, may be for \**dhuasno-m* 'place of sacrifice': Gr. *θύω* 'sacrifice,' *θύον* 'incense offering, sacred rites,' *θύμα* 'victim, sacrifice,' *θυμέλη* 'altar, temple'; or as 'place consecrated to the *manes*': Lat. *fērālis* 'belonging to the (festival of the) dead,' MHG. *getwās* 'Gespenst,' etc.

42. Lat. *fovea* 'pit, pitfall' may be compared with Ion. *χείη* 'hole,' but not with *χέω* 'pour' (cf. Walde, *Et. Wb.*<sup>2</sup>, 311 with lit.). Compare rather \**ghēu-* 'yawn, open' in Gr. *χάος* 'empty space,' *χαῦνος* 'loose, flabby; empty, vain,' *χαῦλος*·*χαῦνος*, MHG. *gīel* 'Schlund, Rachen, Mund,' MDu. *gole* 'wide open mouth or jaws,' ON. *gymer* 'Schlund, Meer,' OHG. *goumo*, *giūmo* 'Gaumen,' Norw. *gjota* 'a long deep hole.'

43. Lat. *fungus* 'mushroom; excrescence on the human body' is regarded as a loanword: Gr. *σφόγγος* 'sponge.' It may, however, be an original Lat. word from \**bhongo-s*: Lith. *bangà* 'Masse, Menge,' ON. *bakke* (\**bankan-*) 'Anhöhe, Uferbank, Wolkenbank,' etc., Norw. *bunka* 'kleiner Haufe, Beule,' MLG. *bunk* 'Knochen, namentlich die hervorragenden Hüft- und Beinknochen grosser Tiere,' NE. *bunch* 'protuberance, knob, lump; cluster, tuft.'

44. Lat. *hostia*, *hostis*, etc., have not been sufficiently explained. But the words will clear themselves up if we start with the primary meaning seen in Skt. *ghāsati* 'verzehrt,' *ghasráḥ* 'verletzend,' Lat. *hostio* 'strike.' For \**ghosti-s* would properly mean either 'an eating, feasting; feaster, guest' (Goth. *gasts* 'guest,' OHG. *gast*, etc., Lat. *hostis* 'stranger') or 'a rending, harming; one who harms, enemy' (Lat. *hostis*); and \**ghostiā* would mean 'a devouring, feast: sacrifice, victim' (cf. Walde, *Et. Wb.*<sup>2</sup>, 370 f.). For meaning compare Gr. *δάπτω* 'rend, devour,' Lat. *daps* 'feast; sacrificial feast,' ON. *tafn* 'animal for sacrifice, victim.'

45. Lat. *medeor* 'heal, cure, be good for or against' (dat. or contra), *medicus* 'healing, curing; magical,' sb. 'physician,' Av. *mad-* 'Heilkundiger, Arzt,' etc., are referred by Walde, *Et. Wb.*<sup>2</sup>, 471, to Skt. *mādati* 'freut sich, ist fröhlich,' Lat. *madeo*. In this he, in part, follows Fick, *Wb.*<sup>4</sup>, I, 105, who suggests Gr. *μήδομαι* as also related. But this belongs to the root \**mēd-* 'measure.' This after all may be the correct connection, leaving out *madeo*, etc. If so, *medeor* would mean 'I measure out for,' in reference to the meas-

uring done by magicians in their healing arts. Compare OHG. *mezzan* 'messen; messen bei zauberischem Heilverfahren,' MDu. *meter* 'a measurer; geometer; magician, sorcerer,' *metinge* 'a measuring; geometry; the measuring of magicians and sorcerers.'

46. Lat. *mōs* 'manner, custom, mode' is quite properly referred to the root *mē-* 'measure.' To this Walde *s.v.* objects "dass - - keine Ablautform \**mō-* gesichert ist." And yet under *meditor* he admits the comparison with Goth. *gamōt* 'habe Raum,' *mōta* 'Zoll,' to which he should have added OHG. *muoza* (pre-Germ. \**mōdā*) 'angemessene Gelegenheit wozu, licentia, facultas, otium,' and also OSwed. *mōt* 'Mass, measure,' ON., Nicel. *mót* 'manner, way' (cf. Noreen, *Abriss der urgerm. Lautlehre*, 43).

47. Lat. *pirum* 'pear,' *pirus* 'pear-tree' cannot be compared with Gr. *ἄπιον*, *ἄπιος* according to Walde, *Et. Wb.*<sup>2</sup>, 586, who suggests that the Lat. words may belong to the root \**pī-*, \**pōi-* in *opīmus*, etc.

This would give for *pirum* the primary meaning 'swelling, bunch' or the like, as in Skt. *pēru-h*, *pērú-h* 'anschwellend, schwellen machend.'

48. Lat. *pūbēs*, *pūber* 'of ripe age, grown up; of plants: covered with soft down, downy, ripe,' *pūbes*, *-is* 'the hair which appears on the body at the age of puberty; hair in general; young men': Lett. *pudurs* 'Büschel, Haufe, Strauch mit Wurzeln,' *pudra* 'Haufe,' *pūdis* 'Haufe, Herde' (see No. 30).

49. Lat. *pūpus* 'boy, child; pupil of the eye,' etc., originally 'bunch, lump, chunk': Lith. *pupa* 'Bohne,' Lett. *pups* 'Weiberbrust,' *paup* 'schwellen,' NE. dial. *fub*, *fubs* 'a plump, chubby young person,' *fubby* 'plump, chubby,' etc. (see No. 30, and for meaning No. 35).

50. Lat. *quercus* 'oak' (from \**perquus*): OHG. *forha* 'Kiefer,' OE. *furh* 'fir': Goth. *fairgumi* 'Berg,' OE. *fiergin-* 'mountain': Lith. *perkūnas* 'Donner' (cf. Walde, *Et. Wb.*<sup>2</sup>, 632 with lit.). These represent a base \**perqʷ-*, the common meaning of which was probably 'point, peak,' whence 'cone, acorn: cone-tree, acorn-tree; peak, mountain; bolt, thunder-bolt.' Compare Gr. *πόρπη* (\**porqʷā*) 'buckle-pin, brooch,' *πόρπαξ* 'the handle of a shield; part of the head-gear of a horse': *πέιρω* 'pierce, spit,' *περόνη* 'anything pointed for piercing or pinning, esp. the tongue of a buckle.'

51. Lat. *subitus* 'sudden, quick' is incorrectly derived from

*subeo*. It is rather from the root \**seub-*, \**suōb-* 'swing, make a quick movement' : Lith. *siaubù* 'rase umher, tobe,' *sūbóju* 'schwanke, wiege mich,' ON. *sópa* (\**swōpōn*) 'sweep,' NE. *swoop* 'move with a rush, sweep; descend upon with a sudden rush.'

Similarly OE. *swift* 'swift' comes from the root \**sueib-* in ON. *svipa* 'sich schnell bewegen,' *sueipa* 'werfen,' OE. *swāpan* 'sweep; rush, dash,' OHG. *sweifan* 'schwingen; schwanken.'

52. Lat. *solum* 'bottom, ground, floor, sole,' *solea* 'sole,' Goth. *sulja* id., *gasuljan* 'gründen,' etc., may very well be compared with *swell*, in spite of Walde's assertion, *Et. Wb.*<sup>2</sup>, 723: "Verbindung mit *schwellen* hat nur die Laute für sich." The development of meaning was 'swelling, lump,' whence 'anything hard, firm, solid.' Compare esp. MHG. *swelle* 'Geschwulst, Schwiele,' *swil(e)*, *swel* 'Schwiele; Fusssohle,' and also MHG. *swelle* 'Balken, Grundbalken, Schwelle,' OHG. *swelli* id., *sūl* 'Säule,' OE. *syl* 'pillar,' *syll* 'sill, foundation,' Gr. ὕλη 'brush-wood, bushy undergrowth, thicket; wood, forest; timber; substance' (cf. author, *AJPh.* XXI, 181).

Here may belong Lat. *solidus* 'hard, firm, solid.'

For meaning compare OFries. *ili* 'Schwiele,' OE. *ile* 'callosity; sole of foot,' ON. *il* 'sole.'

53. Lat. *sūra* 'calf of the leg,' Gr. Ion. ὥρη, ὥρη (\**suōrā*) id. come naturally from a root \**suēr-* 'swell.' Compare MHG. *swern* 'schwellen, wachsen; schwären, eiteln; schmerzen,' *swere* 'Geschwulst, Geschwür,' etc., OE. *swornian* 'coagulate,' *swearm* 'swarm,' MLG., MHG. *swarm* 'Schwarm' (: *swalm* 'Schwarm'), MLG. *sūre* 'Hitzblatter, Finne.'

Here also as above are words for 'beam, post' : Skt. *svāru-h* 'Opferpfosten, langes Holzstück,' OE. *sweor* 'pillar,' OHG. *swirōn* 'bepfählen,' Lat. *surus* 'branch, stake.'

54. Lat. *vibix* 'weal, welt,' Lett. *wībele* 'Strieme' are supposed to have meant originally "Peitschenschläge und die dadurch bewirkten Striemen" (cf. Walde, *Et. Wb.*<sup>2</sup>, 832, with references). It is more probable that the primary meaning was 'seam, welt.' For a welt or scar looks as if the skin were drawn together in a seam. Hence we may compare \**ueib-* 'twist, bind' in OHG. *waif* 'Binde,' Goth. *waips* 'Kranz,' MHG. *wīfen* 'winden, schwingen,' etc.

Similarly Lat. *vīpex* 'welt' belongs to the root *ueip-* 'twist,

bind' in Goth. *-waibjan* 'winden,' etc.; and *vīmex* 'welt' may be compared with *vīmen* 'withe, osier.' All are from the root *wei-* 'twist, bind,' whence also Lett. *wīle* 'Saum, Naht : Strieme, Narbe.'

For meaning compare NE. *welt* 'an applied hem or edge; weal'; NHG., Als. *brise* 'Einfassung eines Kleides, Saum : Narbe, Schramme,' Nlcel. *bris* 'scar'; OHG. *narwa* 'fibulatura, ansula : cicatrix'; Skt. *kāñcatē* 'bindet,' *kaca-h* 'Band:Narbe.'

55. With Lat. *vibrāre* compare Nlcel. *vipra* (*\*wiprōn*) 'draw (the lips) together,' *viprur* fem. pl. 'contraction of the lips,' Norw. *vipra* 'act in a strange manner or with unnecessary ceremony,' Pruss. *wipperig* 'trillernd,' Als. *weferig* 'flink, beweglich,' *weferen* 'kurze und lebhaftte Bewegungen machen mit Händen und Armen.'

56. Lat. *victima* 'a beast for sacrifice' is derived by Walde, *Et. Wb.*<sup>2</sup>, 833, from *\*victis* or *\*victus* 'Weihung': Goth. *weihs*, OHG. *wīh* 'heilig.' A more probable comparison may be made with ON. *viga* 'töten, erringen,' Lat. *vinco, victus*. For meaning compare *hostia*, No. 44.

57. Lat. *vidulus* 'basket' may be compared with the unexplained Skt. *vidula-h* 'a kind of reed'; and both may be referred to a root *weid-* 'wind, twist' in Lett. *wīdināt* 'flechten' and in the words given by Petersson, *IF.* XXIV, 263 (cf. Walde, *Et. Wb.*<sup>2</sup>, 835).

58. Lat. *vola* 'the hollow of the hand; instep, sole' is referred by Walde, *Et. Wb.*<sup>2</sup>, 853, to the root *\*geu-* 'wölben, biegen, krümmen.' It may better be assigned to the synonymous root *\*uel-*. Compare OE. *fōt-welm*, *-wylm*, *-wolma* 'sole of the foot,' ON. *valr* 'round,' Lith. *apvalus* 'rund,' Skt. *vālati* 'wendet sich, dreht sich,' *valita-h* 'gebogen,' etc.

59. Lat. *volēnum* 'pirum,' with the primary meaning 'ball,' may also belong here. For meaning cf. No. 47.